mutation. All mutation carriers reported binge eating, as compared with 14.2 percent of the subjects without mutations (P=0.01) and 0 percent of the normal-weight subjects without mutations. The characteristics of binge eating was similar among carriers of mutations in the extracellular ligand domain of LEPR and [illegible]. No mutations were found in the region of POMC encoding (alpha) melanocyte-stimulating hormone.

Conclusions: Binge eating is a major phenotypic characteristic of subjects with a mutation in MC4R, a candidate gene for the control of eating behavior. [References: 43]

Publication Type
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http://gateway.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=fulltext&NEWS=n&D=ccse&AUTOALERT=25876[illegible]/c5

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Authors
[illegible]n C. Dimmeler S. Hamm CW. van den Brand MJ. Boersma E. Zeiher AM. [illegible]moos ML. CAPTURE Study Investigators.
Title
Soluble CD40 ligand in acute coronary syndromes
Source
New England Journal of Medicine. [illegible]:1104-1111, 200 Mar 20.
Abstract
Background: CD40 ligand is expressed on platelets and released from them on activation. We investigated the predictive value of soluble CD40 ligand as a marker for clinical outcome and the therapeutic effect of glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor inhibition in patients with acute coronary syndromes.

Methods: Serum levels of soluble CD40 ligand were measured in 1088 patients with acute coronary syndromes who had previously been enrolled in a randomized trial comparing abciximab with balloon-before coronary angioplasty and in [illegible] with acute chest pain.

Results: The levels of soluble CD40 ligand were elevated (above 5.0 mug per liter) in [illegible] acute coronary syndromes (data not shown). Among patients receiving placebo, elevated soluble CD40 ligand levels indicated a significantly increased risk of death or nonfatal myocardial infarction during the course of follow-up (adjusted hazard ratio compared with patients with low levels of the ligand [less than or equal to5.0 mug per liter], 1.71; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.[illegible] to 5.35; P=0.001). The prognostic value of this marker was evident in the patients with chest pain, among whom [illegible] soluble CD40 ligand levels identified those with acute coronary syndromes who were at high risk for death or nonfatal myocardial infarction (adjusted hazard ratio as compared with those with low levels of the ligand, 6.[illegible]; 95 percent confidence interval, 3.18 to [illegible]; P<0.001). The increased risk in patients with elevated soluble CD40 ligand levels was significantly reduced by treatment with abciximab (adjusted hazard ratio as compared with treatment with placebo, 0.37; 95 percent confidence interval, [illegible].20 to [illegible].6; P=[illegible].01), whereas there was no significant treatment effect of abciximab in patients with low levels of soluble CD40 ligand.

Conclusions: In patients with unstable coronary artery disease, elevation of soluble CD40 ligand levels indicated an increased risk of cardiovascular events. Elevation of soluble CD40 ligand identifies a subgroup of patients at high risk who are likely to benefit from antiplatelet treatment with abciximab. [References: [illegible]]
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